Claims

What is claimed is:

[c1] An integrated circuit, comprising:

a signal driver that generates a signal;

a first wire disposed adjacent to the signal; and

shield control circuitry that generates a value on the first wire such that a transition on the signal causes a discharge of capacitance between the signal and the first wire.

[c2] The integrated circuit of claim 1, wherein the shield control circuitry, after the transition on the signal, generates a value on the first wire that causes a charge up of capacitance between the signal and the first wire.

[c3] The integrated circuit of claim 1, further comprising a capacitor having one terminal operatively connected to the signal and another terminal operatively connected to the first wire.

[c4] The integrated circuit of claim 1, wherein the signal driver is a transistor.

[c5] The integrated circuit of claim 1, wherein the signal driver is a gate.

[c6] The integrated circuit of claim 1, wherein the shield control circuitry is dependent on the signal driver.

[c7] The integrated circuit of claim 1, further comprising a second wire disposed adjacent to the signal, wherein the first and second wires are used to shield the signal.

[c8] The integrated circuit of claim 7, wherein the shield control circuitry comprises inverting circuitry that outputs onto the first and second wires dependent on a

synchronous signal input to the shield control circuitry.

[c9] The integrated circuit of claim 7, wherein the shield control circuitry comprises inverting circuitry that outputs onto the first and second wires dependent on an asynchronous signal input to the shield control circuitry.

[c10] The integrated circuit of claim 7, wherein the shield control circuitry comprises:

a delay element; and

inverting circuitry that outputs onto the first and second wires.

[c11] The integrated circuit of claim 10, wherein the delay element has a delay greater than a signal propagation delay of the signal.

[c12] An integrated circuit, comprising:

driving means for generating a signal; and

shielding control means for actively controlling a value on wires shielding that signal such that the driving means only participates in discharge events.

[c13] A method for non-interactively driving a signal, comprising:

after a signal has transitioned to a first voltage potential, charging a capacitor by driving a wire to a second voltage potential, wherein the wire shield the signal; and

discharging the capacitor when the signal transitions to the second voltage potential.

[c14] The method of claim 13, wherein the capacitor has one terminal operatively connected to the wire and another terminal operatively connected to the signal.

[c15] The method of claim 13, further comprising selectively delaying the driving of the wire to the second potential.